

Reflections

Friday, December 4, 1936

THE WASATCH WAVE

New Park Mining Company Newest Major Producer

orebearing. Production is anticipated in the beddings of the Wasatch limestone formation west of the contact, and in the fissures cutting through this formation.

The future program of the New Park Mining company is one of expansion, most importantly in the Mayflower tunnel. To this end after a long, lean existence in driving to ore, intense surface construction during the summer of this year has rapidly perfected the outside facilities necessary to cope with the increased production possible from the underground operations. The nearly completed L-shaped warehouse and shops building, covering an area of 3000 square feet, with trackage into it, will adequately house surface facilities for a considerably increased production.

Within the mine, a crew is permanently retained on timber, pipe and track maintenance; and the main haulageway is being widened and straightened by spilling in ground which was detoured around in the first drive.

In continuing development work at the Gold Queen mine on

the western end of the New Park's property in the Bonanza flat region, it has been found that the old tunnel extends into the mountain about 1000 feet instead of 600 feet as believed from previous information.

A crew under Tom P. Costas has holed in at the mine for the winter and will continue to follow the old workings, Mr. Cranmer said. The new work has progressed nearly 900 feet.

Three fissures are the objective. The Superior has been passed, but was in a caved section and will be explored later through an old drift. The Wildflower fissure will be encountered next. Surface outcroppings of this fissure showed high copper values similar to the old Valeo ore. There are gold values and some lead. The Cottonwood is the third known ore-bearing fissure which traverses the Gold Queen.

Mineralization in the tunnel indicates the fissures when cut will prove highly mineralized, it is reported.

The exploration, development and mining of the New Park com-

pany is giving an opportunity to examine the geology of the camp in a new light and with a new understanding of its economic aspects.

Geologists are looking upon the district with new interest and from a changed viewpoint as result of determination that commercial values can occur in quartz diorite and are not necessarily confined to the Park City and Wasatch lines.

Mr. Cranmer, essentially a geological engineer, anticipates that the work his company is doing will solve some extremely interesting geological problems.

With a progressive management and an exceptional corps of workers the New Park Mining company is constantly expanding production which is placing it in the front ranks of Utah's major metal producers.

Officers of the company are: W. H. H. Cranmer, Keetley, president and general manager; A. C. Ellis, Jr., Salt Lake City, vice president; Fraser Buck, Park City, secretary; R. C. Wilson, Salt Lake City, treasurer; Harry Morris, Elkhorn, Walter K. Michelsen, Salt Lake City and Joseph T. Hall, New York, directors.

Work at the Mayflower operations is under the direction of Frank M. Rivers, superintendent; Howard Berry, yard boss; Lowell Clegg, mine foreman; and Tom K. MacNaughton, Walter L. O'Toole Sr., and W. L. Batty, shift bosses. Clark L. Wilson is geologist and engineer for the company and Tom P. Costas is foreman in charge of the Gold Queen development operations.

City of New Orleans Likes Its Fireworks In Christmas Season

Christmas without firecrackers just isn't Christmas down in New Orleans.

"If anybody not got no firework he mighty po'," say the Creoles gayly. The more the fireworks, the better the Christmas on the lower side of Canal street.

While other people are shooting off fireworks on July 4, New Orleans is sweltering under intense heat. Outside activities are out of the question.

With noisy July 4 festivities out of the question, it was easy to begin celebrating Christmas, instead, with the firing of skyrockets, Roman

candles and firecrackers. Shooting starts before Christmas, and tumult increases. The boys to believe this that Providence wi



not limited to the is shared by the and girls parade streets at night, with tin trumpets they picked up on ring doorbells, the joyful laughter. T with rockets and a constant stacc

The fun begins morning, with a than ever, Al have bankrupted before, firecrack great drop in pr a new supply cheap.

Now the juve Whole packages off at one fe blow; those who were firecrack boys yesterday are skyrock boys today. A night comes o the streets s ablaze with e plosives and c

The second mas the stree with burned but the air is c at fireworks i the perfume

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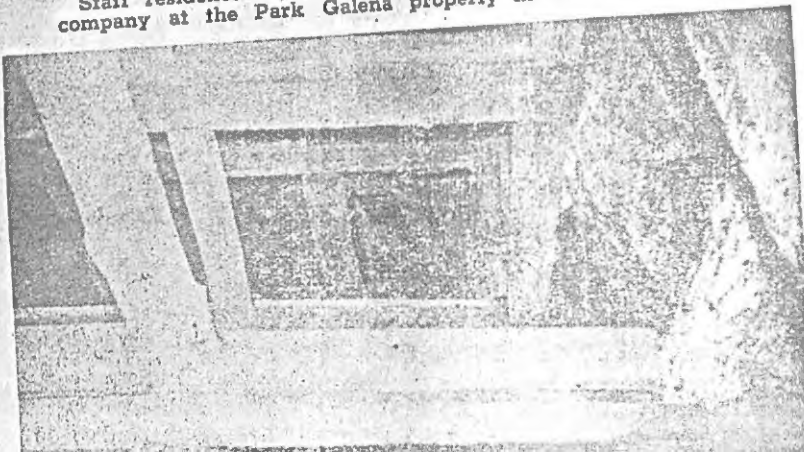


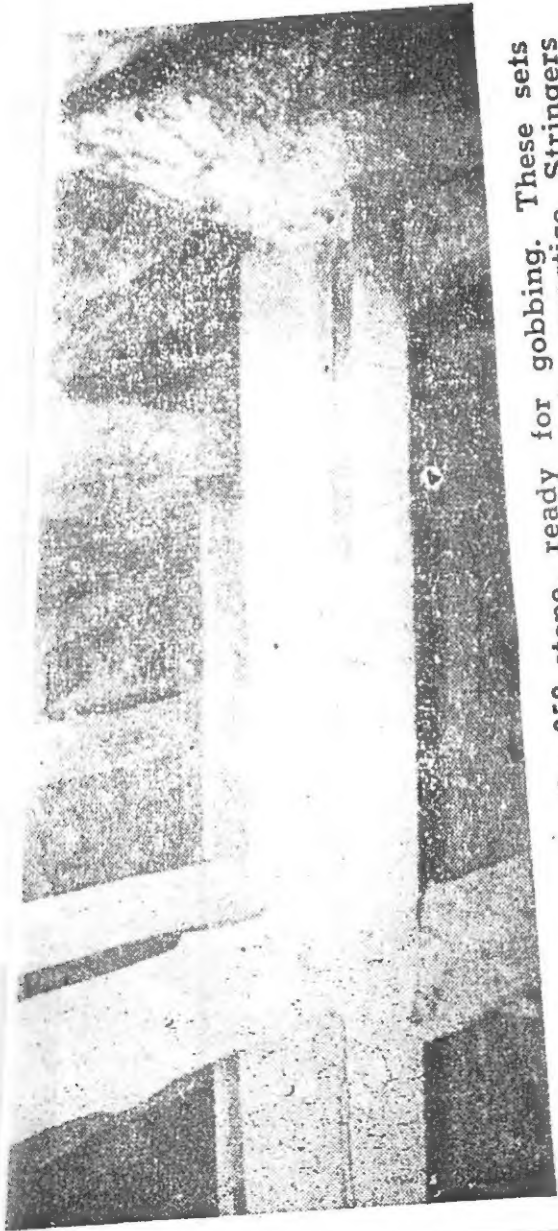
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WASA



Staff residences and general offices of the New Park Mining company at the Park Galena property in Glenco canyon





Stringer sets in the 850 stope, ready for gobbing. These sets are a distinctive element of New Park mining practice. Stringers are 8 by 8", spaced 5' horizontally and the set is 7' high. Maximum length of the stringers is about 15'. Posts are round local timber spaced about 5' apart.

city anticline, the New Park
ions are unique in this dis-
ooth as the occurrence of
e and as to the pay metals.
ark City district is noted
lead-silver properties, but
imately 45 per cent of the
recovered from the Park
a fissure by way of the
ower tunnel have been in

the Homestake fissure, another
400' to the north, with values
proved by the Star of Utah tun-
nel. The Valeo Fissure is a short
distance south of the Park Galena
All four fissures are bisected by
the contact fissure which is also

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H. Cranmer, president and general manager of the New Park Mining company, is under the direction of the development operations. The exploration, development and mining of the New Park company and Tom P. Cranmer, general superintendent of the New Park Mining company, are in charge of the development operations.

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Spanion loading a round in
—A trainload of miners com-

with less than 5 per cent in d, copper, and zinc, and the 50 cent balance in silver.

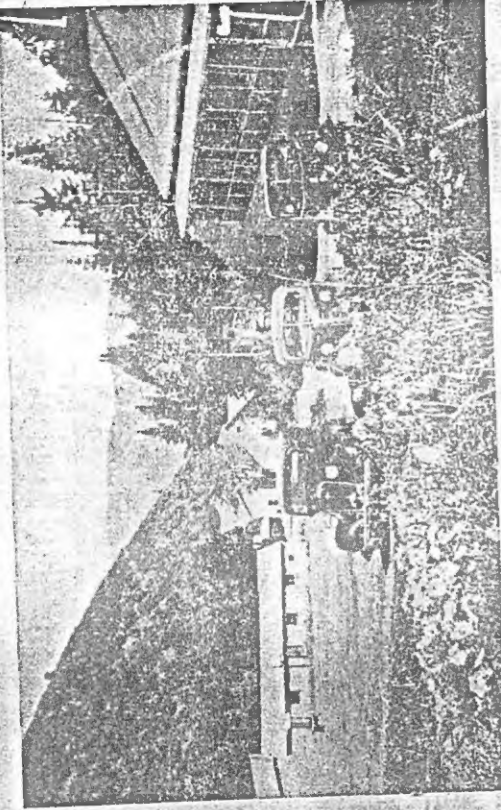
The New Park Mining company is the outgrowth of three independent corporations with liabilities in 1932 of \$285,000. In 1932 the Star of Utah tunnel had been driven 3000', but had not produced. It is now under rental to the Park City Utah Mines Company which is producing, and the United States Smelting Refining & Mining company. The New Park company has right of way for mining and prospecting in its own ground through this Star of Utah tunnel. The Park Galena Mine, with a large ore body of known value opened, could not be worked because of litigation involving most of its claims.

The story of the metamorphosis to a profitable producer is a story of vision and courage owing to Mr. Cranmer, a veteran geologist, and his associates through the development period. Many counterclaims and compromise, patents were secured and every acre of New Park ground freed from litigation.

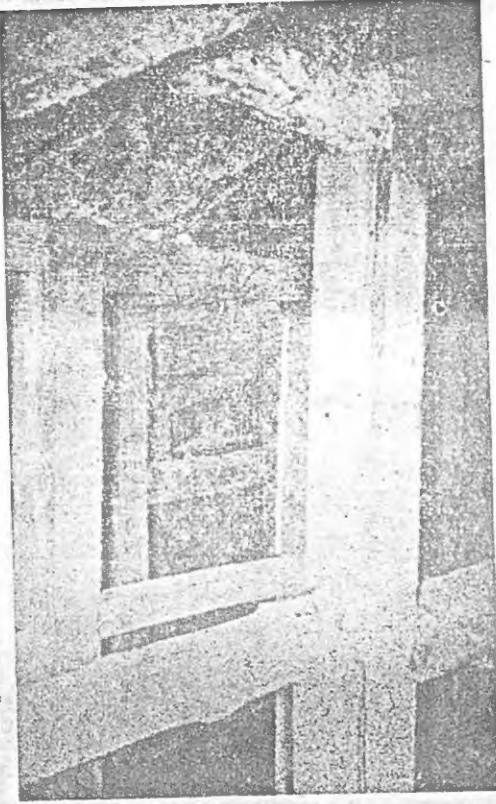
Because of the comparatively low grade of ore in the Park Galena Mine, the pumping necessary, and the excessive handling of ore from the lower levels due to the series of hoists and trams, operations were unprofitable. Funds were raised to finance the actual driving costs and the Mayflower tunnel was driven to the Park Galena Fissure where work was continued until the Mayflower entered production.

Since January 1, 1940, the company has repaid practically all of the \$70,000 loan which financed the driving of the tunnel. Of this, \$25,000 was a liability of the predecessor Mayflower Mines Corporation.

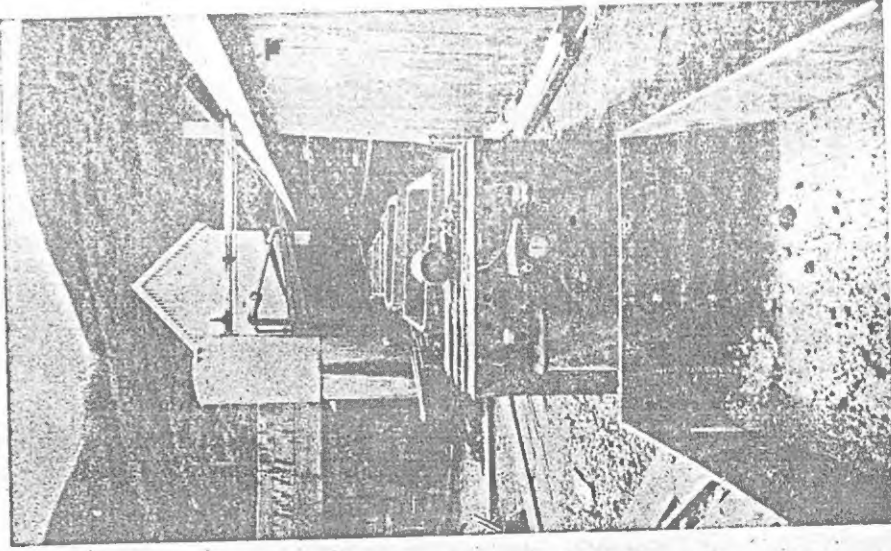
Tintic Standard Mining company has become the largest individual stockholder in the New Park mine owning nearly 12 per cent of the stock, as the result



Staff residences and general offices of the New Park Mining company at the Park Galena property in Glenco canyon



Stringer sets in the 850 stope, ready for gobbing. These sets are a distinctive element of New Park mining practice. Stringers are 8 by 8", spaced 5' horizontally and the set is 7' high. Maximum length of the stringers is about 15'. Posts are round local timber spaced about 5' apart.



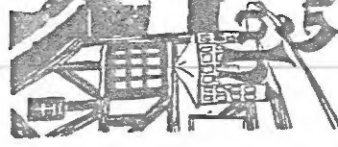
Portal of the Mayflower Tunnel of the New Park Mining Co., through which the Park Galena fissure is tapped, and on which most of the company's notable development program is predicated. The company's Mancha locomotives use Exide batteries. The Mayflower compressor building is on the right of the string of empty cars spotted for return to the tunnel.

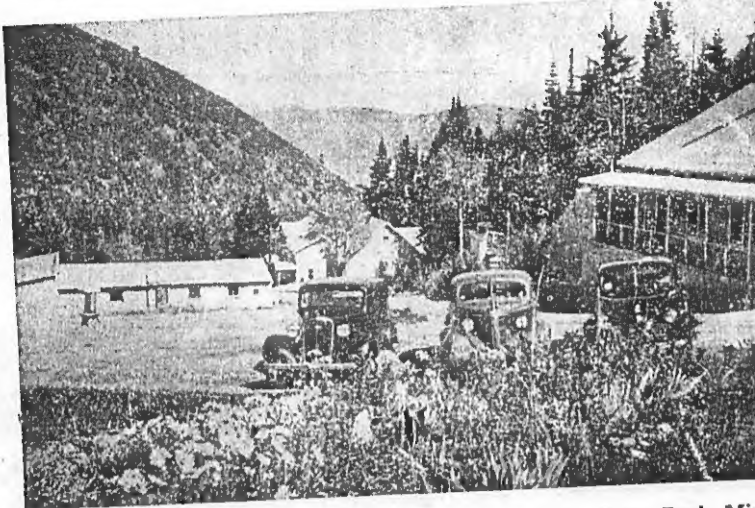
W. H. H. Cranmer, president and general manager of the New Park Mining company.

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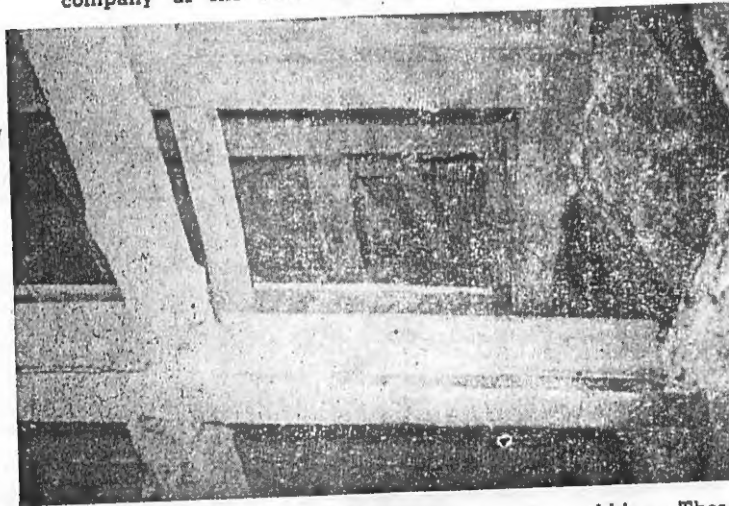


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